

## U. S. AFTER HOLDING CO. NOW

## ASKS TO AMEND ITS COMPLAINT AGAINST THE READING

And Alleges That Reading Company, the Railroad and the Coal Company, are Indistinguishable and Evade the Law Cause, Lehigh Valley Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—It is apparent that the Department of Justice is making a real effort to vitalize the commodities clause of the interstate commerce act. A few days ago the Government filed in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia an amended bill in its suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. That action was expected by the Department of Justice following the decision of the Supreme Court that the lower court had erred in refusing to allow the Government to file an amended bill after the Supreme Court had construed the law in the first instance.

Today, however, the Government officials filed in the Circuit Court at Philadelphia an amended bill against the Reading Company for the purpose of divorcing the transportation business of the Reading Railroad from the coal production business of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. The action in the case of the Reading Company comes as a surprise, it marks the second step in the plan of the Department of Justice in following its attempt to put new life into the commodities clause.

In the case of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and its coal producing company the question of stock ownership and the interlocking of officers and directors alone was involved. The Government contended that there was a commingling of the affairs of the railroad company and the coal company, that the coal company was in fact a mere dummy of the railroad company.

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court it is necessary for the Government in order to proceed under the law to show that there is an actual commingling of the affairs of the two companies. In the case of the Reading, however, the Department of Justice seeks to extend to a holding company its contention in regard to dummy relations, the Reading Company being the holding concern for the railroad company and the Reading Coal Company. It is the intention of the Government by a series of cases to seek further construction and application of this law to the big coal carrying roads.

The Supreme Court already has dismissed the Government's suits against the Erie Railroad Company, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on account of the commodities clause. To revive them it will be necessary for the Department of Justice to present a new showing of facts under the recent interpretation of the law by the Supreme Court.

It is understood that the Government will carry on an investigation to ascertain whether the "dummy charges" can be lodged against other coal carrying railroads.

The original suit against the Reading Company was instituted at about the same time that action was begun against the Lehigh Valley Company. In carrying the commodities clause case to the Supreme Court the second time, however, the Department of Justice centered its efforts upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, believing it to be a better test case.

The decision of the lower court against the Government in the Reading case was never appealed to the Supreme Court. The original suit against the Reading Company was dismissed by the Supreme Court on the ground that the lower court had erred in refusing to allow the Government to file an amended bill after the Supreme Court had construed the law in the first instance.

It was thought then that the suit against the Reading and all the other suits under the commodities clause were lost to the Government.

However, the Supreme Court in a second decision, the recent Lehigh Valley case, held that there was nothing in its former conclusion which "foreclosed the right of the Government to question the power of a railroad company to transport in interstate commerce a commodity manufactured, mined, owned and produced by a corporation in which the railroad held stock and in cases where the railroad company did not preclude a railroad company from transporting the commodity manufactured, mined, produced or owned by such corporation."

It was under the second decision that the amended bill against the Reading Company was filed and the Government's suit resumed. In its bill the Government alleges that the three defendants—the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Reading Company and the Reading Coal and Iron Company—"have so commingled the affairs of each as by necessary effect to evade the law, and practically indistinguishable, to deprive each corporation of all real independent existence of the other two and therefore to cause all three corporations to be one for all purposes."

It is admitted at the Department of Justice that the Government faces a more difficult proposition in this suit than in the case against the Lehigh Valley because of the holding company, which makes the control of the coal company by the railroad nominally an indirect one. It was in this case the coal company, it was alleged, was practically a bureau of the railroad company.

The burden of the Government's contention in regard to the Reading Coal and Iron Company is that it is organized and controlled by the Reading and the holding company and its affairs so conducted as to make it merely an instrumentality or adjunct of the railroad company.

The Government's bill says that the railroad company pays an annual dividend of 10 per cent, which all goes to the holding company. The coal company has never paid a dividend. Today it is alleged to be the holding company in the amount of \$100,000, carried as an open account.

The Government paid any interest to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and it has paid interest to the holding company only since 1902. It has never paid more than 2 per cent interest, generally less, to the Reading Company, the Lehigh Valley and the old Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in securing money for the railroad company.

The three companies have always had the same president and the other important officers in common. They have the same offices. The Government contends that the railroad company and the holding company exercise a supervision over the coal mines of the coal company of the coal for transportation. The Government's bill describes the operation of the coal company as merely a device for evading the law.

## NO APOLOGY FROM LABOR MEN.

## Council for Three in Contempt Overruled When They Ask for New Judge.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The proceedings to determine whether Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, formerly a member of the executive council of the federation, are guilty of contempt of court in connection with the injunction in the Bucks Store and Range Company case were begun in Equity Court No. 1 here to-day before Justice Wright, who in the same case found that the men were guilty of contempt and gave each of them a jail sentence. Gompers was sentenced to twelve months in jail, Morrison to six months and Mitchell to three months.

Wright found that they had been guilty of contempt of court in prosecuting a boycott against the store company after they had been enjoined from doing so. They appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which remanded the case back for a rehearing on a technicality.

When it was remanded back the proceedings were reopened by Justice Wright appointing J. B. Darlington of Washington, James M. Beck of New York and John B. Parker of Philadelphia, all of whom were originally appointed as a committee of three to examine the record and report whether the men were guilty of contempt of court in connection with the case. The committee recently reported that the men were undoubtedly guilty of contempt of court, but suggested that they might purge themselves of such contempt by an apology to the court.

There was no air of apology about the three men as they entered the court room to-day and sat through the two or three hours of legal argument. John B. Parker of New York is chief counsel for them, and he and Jackson H. Ralston of this city made successive motions, all of which were overruled by the court. The motions were technical, with the exception of one, which is that the proceedings should be suspended because the committee of lawyers named was prejudiced.

In overruling this Justice Wright strongly intimated that if the committee of lawyers reported that there was any cause for trying the men he would not have entertained its report. Thereupon Mr. Ralston asked the court to certify the case to another judge on the ground that Justice Wright had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the men, and that he was therefore prejudiced. Justice Wright overruled this suggestion.

A motion was made for a bill of particulars setting forth the time, manner and place of the alleged contempt, and this motion will be argued on Monday next. Messrs. Darlington and Davenport, chief attorneys of the committee, appear in the proceedings as opposing counsel to Judge Parker and Mr. Ralston.

It is believed that an agreement will be arrived at that testimony will be taken by an examiner during the summer and that the case will be finally argued next fall.

## IN NEGLECTFUL STATES ONLY.

## These Are the Ones to Which Senator Bacon's Amendment Applies.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Interest in the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States Senators was revived to-day at both ends of the Capitol by the agreement of Senate and House conferees to meet to-morrow in their first conference on the resolution. The issue raised by the conference is the Bristow amendment, which reserves to Congress the power to prescribe the times and manner of holding elections in the States.

This amendment was distasteful to the Southern States. It was carried by a tie vote, Vice-President Sherman giving the deciding vote. The indications to-day in advance of the conference are that an amendment offered in the Senate by Senator Bacon of Georgia may furnish the basis for an agreement. Senator Bacon's amendment was offered in the Senate and voted down. It provides that Congress may make the regulations for times, manner and places of elections in any State whenever the Legislature thereof shall neglect or refuse to make such regulations or from any circumstances be incapable of making the same.

In offering his amendment in the Senate Mr. Bacon said among other things by way of explanation of his amendment:

"I think I may safely say there was but one provision in the Constitution to which all the States agreed, and that was the provision for the election of Senators. It was a provision to which they have preserved, objected. The provision thus objected to is that which gives to Congress the ultimate power to regulate the times, places and manner of electing members of Congress. "All of the States made formal protest to this particular provision and finally agreed to the constitution, subject to the assurance that the power conferred by this provision would only be used to the extent as expressed in the amendment which I have to-day offered, to wit, that the power to regulate the times of elections would only be exercised when the State Legislature failed or refused to make the necessary regulations or were for any reason incapable of making them."

"I want to say, Mr. President, that the language of this amendment is copied almost verbatim and in the essential part of it from the resolution which was adopted by the convention of the State of New York when it adopted the constitution."

## WEMPLE TO HELP WICKERSHAM

## Taft Nominates Wile's Assistant to Succeed the Late D. Frank Lloyd.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Taft sent to-day the nomination of William L. Wemple of New York to be an Assistant Attorney-General.

Mr. Wemple is one of the assistants of United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise and is appointed to succeed the late D. Frank Lloyd to handle the Government's case against the Federal Customs Court. Mr. Wemple is a graduate of the Harvard law school.

## Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The collier Brutus has arrived at Hampton Roads, the gunboat Vicksburg at Corinth, the battleship Louisiana at Norfolk, the collier Caesar at Guantanamo, the destroyer Sterrett at Boston, the gunboat Yankton and destroyer Perkins at Newport, the cruiser Buffalo at Kiska, the destroyers Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Frigate, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence, Farragut, Goddard, Rowan and cruiser Colorado at Bremerton; the transport Dixie and destroyers Reid, Fusser, Lamson, Prescott, Smith, Paulding, Drayton, McCall, Roe, Terry and Burrows at Gardiner's Bay.

The tug Pontiac has sailed from New York for Gardiner's Bay, the battleship Missouri for Manila, Washington, Ohio and Mississippi from New York for cruise, the battleship Idaho from Philadelphia for cruise, the battleship Virginia from Hampton Roads for cruise, the ship Michigan from Newport for cruise, the battleship Connecticut from New Haven for cruise, the gunboat Yorktown from Annapolis for Maryland, the collier Hannibal from Maryland, the collier Hancock from Maryland, the collier Chicago from Boston for Gardiner's Bay, the gunboat Petrel from Guantanamo for Fort Liberty, Hayti, and the collier Barends from Chetoo for Nagasaki.

## CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY PASSED

## SENATE AMENDS MEASURE TO APPLY THERE TOO.

## Provision Made for Publication of Expenditures Before and After Primary as Well as General Elections—The Bill is Now Ready for Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate to-day amended and passed the bill providing for publicity of contributions to and expenditures in political campaigns. The bill in its amended form provides for publicity not only before and after elections, but in the case of primary as well as general elections. It applies both to candidates for the United States Senate and nominees for the House of Representatives. The bill has been passed by the House and will now go to conference. The present publicity law provides only for a statement of expenditures after elections and does not apply to candidates for the Senate.

Senator Lodge was responsible for bringing the bill up to-day. The Senate was proceeding with the calendar in the course of the usual morning business when the publicity bill was reached. Senator Burton of Ohio asked that the bill go over, pointing out that Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, was absent, but Senator Lodge insisted on action and made a motion, which was carried, to proceed to the consideration of the bill. The consideration of the measure occupied more than six hours. Senator Sutherland of Utah took charge of the bill in the absence of Senator Dillingham and led the fight for it. Once the consideration was under way the friends of the measure made it clear that they intended to complete its consideration if possible before the close of the day. The only roll call vote was on the amendments made by the Senate in the bill as it came from the House. These amendments were adopted by the Senate by a vote of 60 to 37. The negative votes were all cast by Democrats from the South.

The vote was as follows: Ayes—Republicans—Borah, Burnham, Bradley, Brandegee, Bristow, Brown, Bourn, Burton, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Crawford, Cullom, Cummins, Dillingham, Dixon, Gamble, Heyburn, La Follette, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Perkins, Root, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren, Wheeler, Wilson, Yates. Nays—Democrats—Chamberlain, Chilton, Foster, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kern, Martin, Martine, Myers, Owen, Pomeroy, Reed, Shively, Simmons, Swanson and Thurston. Total 60 to 37.

The House bill was materially amended by the Senate. One of the amendments adopted extends the law to cover the full publicity contributions and expenses at primary elections as well as general elections and for publicity before and after elections. This amendment was drawn by a sub-committee composed of Senators Kern and Kuylen after a very full discussion in the full committee on Privileges and Elections.

An amendment offered by Senator Reed of Missouri, which was accepted by Senator Sutherland, in charge of the bill, aroused much interest. It seeks to put a limitation on the amount of money that any candidate for Senator or Representative may expend and in other ways to broaden the scope of the bill. The Reed amendment enacts that the total amount of money expended by any candidate to influence an election shall not exceed ten cents for each voter and that no candidate shall be permitted to expend a sum in excess of what is lawfully allowed by the Legislature of the State in which he is a candidate; that a candidate for United States Senator shall not contribute more than \$10,000 to the campaign of any candidate for the House of Representatives more than \$5,000 to influence his election.

The bill passed to-day is intended to be amendatory of the existing law providing for the publication of the contributions and expenditures of Representatives in Congress are elected. The bill as it left the Senate and will go to conference of the two houses requires publicity by the treasurer of every political committee not more than fifteen days and not less than ten days before an election at which Representatives are to be elected, of a full statement of each contribution and the name and address of the person, firm, association or corporation contributing. This publication is to be made by filing a statement made under oath with the clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington. The bill requires the first publication to be made not more than fifteen days and not less than ten days before the election or the primary and on each sixth day thereafter until the election and within fifteen days after the election a complete publication of all contributions and expenditures in detail applies to elections for Senators as well as Representatives. The bill extends the publicity to the election of Senators was inserted in the bill to-day, the measure as it came from the House applying only to the election of Representatives.

A paragraph added on the motion of Senator Chilton of West Virginia provides that the law may be complied with in its requirements for filing with the clerk of the House in the case of candidates for Representatives in Congress and with the secretary of the Senate in the case of candidates for the United States Senate by mailing the statement by registered letter the day before the final day for such filing.

The significance of the application of the publicity principle to primary elections is that it will affect the Democrats of the South, where the real struggle comes in the primaries for the nominations and not at the general election. The extension of the publicity idea to the primaries was voted down by the Democrats of the House.

Mr. Root of New York was one of the Senators who urged the passage of the publicity bill in the Senate to-day. He said among other things: "Honest men must sometimes submit to inconveniences in order to be able to submit in order that effective regulations may be carried out to curb dishonesty. We know there has been much corruption and we know it not merely from the newspaper and ordinary conversation, but by what has been offered in this Senate. It is necessary to have these rules established that honest men may be able to stand up and have their rights taken away from them."

## Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—These army orders were issued to-day: Major William F. Lewis, Medical Corps, to the Presidio of Monterey, California. Capt. Fred W. Palmer, Medical Corps, to Fort George Wright. Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, Medical Corps, to Fort Myer.

First Lieut. Daniel W. Harmon, Medical Corps, to Fort Myer. First Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Engineer Corps, member of board, Vice Col. John Biddle, general staff.

Major Arthur W. Yates, from assistant to chief quartermaster maneuver division to take charge of quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Capt. Thomas Campbell, commissary, from as assistant to purchasing commissary, to Philippine Islands September 5.

First Lieut. George Gandy, Second Cavalry, to home for relief.

These navy orders were issued: Capt. J. B. Edle, retired from the New Hampshire in home.

Lieutenant Commander F. T. Capellan, from command of the Histi to Portsmouth yard. Lieut. J. E. Ingersoll and T. Caldwell, from summer conference Naval War College, Newport, to Naval Academy.

Ensign W. T. Milston, from the Histi to the Maine.

## WILSON DROPS ROBINSON.

## Dr. Wiley's Right Hand Man Is Dismissed Chief Is Still Silent.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The statement was made at the Department of Agriculture this afternoon that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, had not yet filed with Secretary Wilson his reply to the charges made against him by the personnel committee of the Department.

While it is known that President Taft is anxious to dispose of the case as soon as possible, it is said that he has not directed that Secretary Wilson file his recommendation in the premises with him within any particular time. It is believed, however, that President Taft may pass on the case before the present week is over.

Secretary Wilson has dismissed Floyd W. Robinson, an inspector of drugs in the bureau of chemistry, for a good reason. Robinson is said to have been one of Dr. Wiley's right hand men and to have been active with Dr. Wiley in the benzene soda campaign. The statement is made at the Department that Robinson has been insubordinate in having refused to accept the finding of the Remsen board that benzene soda as a preservative of foods in certain cases was not deleterious to health and in having persistently disparaged the finding of the board and the motives back of the board.

The finding of the Remsen board reversed Dr. Wiley, who held that benzene soda in any quantity was deleterious. The dismissal of Robinson is taken here as another indication of Secretary Wilson's determination to assert his authority in the Department against those who have been riding over him. The chief complaint made against Dr. Wiley's conduct of the benzene soda case was his violation of the appropriations law, is that he has run his bureau over the heads of his superiors.

Dr. Wiley, July 17.—Mr. Robinson is not in the city and probably will not be for several days. His friends say, however, that he will put up a fight before submitting to his removal and that he is "frantically" trying to get his things out of the office in this city, where Mr. Robinson is engaged, the Washington despatches in the afternoon reports were no news.

"We have known what was coming for some time, and the report is substantially correct. Mr. Robinson will wage a fight," stated one of the chemist's coworkers. "The law gives Government employees the right to fight if there are any charges and to make defense to the same."

## DRUG MEN ARE FOR WILEY.

## Philadelphia Organizations Deplore Proposal to Drop Chief Chemist.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Branding the proposed dismissal of Dr. Wiley as "little short of a public calamity," a meeting held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to-day by leading drug manufacturers, retailers, educators and merchants interested in the cause of pure food and drugs addressed a series of resolutions to President Taft calling on him to give heed to the demands of a determined and enlightened public sentiment by blocking the progress of the dopers and poisoners who are after Dr. Wiley's scalp.

These resolutions, which were telegraphed to the President, follow in part: Whereas we, officers and representatives of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and its scientific section, Philadelphia branch of the American Chemical Society, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of pharmacy, the Medical-Chemical College, department of pharmacy of Temple University and wholesale druggists of Philadelphia in special meeting assembled, having learned through the newspapers that the committee of personnel of the United States Department of Agriculture has recommended that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of that Department, be permitted to resign:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and commend the work which Dr. Wiley has done in securing the enactment of the pure food and drugs law, and in making the law effective since its adoption, which action has had a most wholesome influence upon the practice of pharmacy, both retail and wholesale, and furthermore be it resolved, That we earnestly deplore any movement which would either cause Dr. Wiley to resign at this time, which it seems to us would be little short of a public calamity, or tend to hamper him in his efforts to make this law effective and thus practically render it a dead letter.

## VOICE ASKS ABOUT HIRSCH.

## It Says Woman Suspects Missing Hotel Guest Is Her Husband.

A message was received over the telephone yesterday by Joseph Nemroe, proprietor of the Navarre Hotel in Newark, in relation to H. J. Hirsch, who disappeared from the hotel with his wife and two children on July 7. The person on the other end of the wire said she was a woman and that five years ago her husband, whose name was Hirsch, deserted her and took with him two children. She declared that his initials were H. J. and the description she gave of him corresponded with that of the man who disappeared from the Newark hotel.

Mr. Nemroe said that he has received no word from Hirsch or the wife or children since they disappeared. On that day the husband left at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon the wife went out with the two children, one in the baby carriage and the other in a stroller, to a park with a lake in it and was told to leave the children alone. The wife was seen in the park and made a search around the lake in the afternoon, but did not find them. She said that she was very anxious to find them and that she was very anxious to find them.

Hirsch and his wife had been staying at the hotel for about six weeks when they disappeared. They owed a board of \$44. Mr. Nemroe said that they left in their room two suitcases and a steamer trunk filled with clothing, including a fur coat, valued in all at more than \$100.

## Assemblyman Levy Won't Trust to Animals.

CATSKILL, July 17.—Aaron J. Levy, the representative of the Fourth Assembly district, who with his secretary was arrested at Tannersville yesterday for fast driving and cruelty to animals and remanded in custody of his counsel, was arraigned before Magistrate Showers to-day. Several witnesses were examined, including the owner of the car, who appeared in Mr. Levy's favor. After a brief hearing he was discharged and with his secretary departed for Albany this afternoon to attend to-night's session.

## Dynamiters Wreck Automobile.

JASONVILLE, Ind., July 17.—An automobile belonging to Hawkins & Wambach of Coaling was blown up to-day with dynamite. The charge was placed in the seat and the machine was demolished. The shed was damaged to the extent of \$700. A bitter liquor fight is on between the wets and dries at Coaling and Hawkins & Wambach are leaders for the dries.

## Ironworker Will Lose Both Legs.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 17.—Michael Sealey, an ironworker of New York, is in a critical condition in Overlook Hospital, as a result of having both legs crushed by an iron beam falling on him at noon to-day. His legs will be amputated.

## JACKPOT FUND FOR LORIMER

## ONE WITNESS TELLS ABOUT IT

## \$100,000 CONTRIBUTION.

William M. Burgess at Lorimer Hearing Reports a Conversation With Hines In-Law of Hines—What a Private Detective Told to a Priest in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Three witnesses were heard to-day by the Senate committee which is investigating charges of corruption in the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois. They were William M. Burgess and Henry Turrish of Duluth and Herman H. Heitler of Chicago. The testimony of Mr. Burgess was the most important. He related a conversation which he said he had had with Christian F. Weihe, secretary of the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago, on a train on the way from Duluth to Virginia, Minn., on March 6 last, in which Mr. Weihe is quoted as saying that he knew that a jackpot fund of \$100,000 had been raised to elect Senator Lorimer, because he (Weihe) had contributed \$10,000 to the fund. Mr. Weihe is a brother-in-law of Edward Hines, who is charged with soliciting contributions to the alleged \$100,000 Lorimer fund.

"Mr. Weihe told me," said Mr. Burgess, "that Senator Lorimer had not spent any of his own money, but there was a jackpot of \$100,000 raised. Mr. Weihe said he knew what he was talking about because he contributed \$10,000."

According to Mr. Burgess Mr. Weihe also told him of a private detective employed by a Chicago agency to get evidence against Senator Lorimer.

"The detective," Mr. Burgess said that Weihe told him, "went to a Father Green, a Catholic priest, for confession and told of his efforts to get evidence against the Senator. The priest would not grant the detective absolution until he had made a clean breast of all his efforts to obtain evidence against Senator Lorimer."

"A Chicago newspaper, I am not sure whether it was the Tribune or the Record-Herald, obtained this information and got a picture of Father Green which it threatened to print with a full page article if Father Green would not retract certain statements he had alleged to have made. Before printing the article the newspaper telephoned to Father Green about it. Mr. Weihe told me that Father Green informed the newspaper that he believed that it was doing great injustice to Senator Lorimer. Moreover Mr. Weihe said that Father Green informed the newspaper that he had great influence and could get the paper's circulation cut in half. The story was never printed."

In reply to questions by John J. Healey, counsel for the committee, Mr. Burgess said that Weihe told him he had obtained this story from Father Green himself.

"What did Mr. Weihe tell you about the Illinois Legislature?" asked Mr. Healey. "He said that it was a matter to get legislation through the Illinois Legislature without the use of money," the witness replied.

Mr. Turrish, who is in the lumber business at Duluth, testified to a conversation in the lobby of the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago in 1909 between himself and Edward Hines and Wirt H. Cook, a Duluth lumberman. Mr. Turrish said that Hines discussed the lumber tariff in the Payne-Adrich law then pending in Congress. Mr. Turrish could not corroborate the testimony of Mr. Cook, who said that Mr. Hines referred to Senator Isaac Stephenson as "Old Stephenson."

Mr. Heitler, a Chicago lumber dealer and a competitor of the Hines Lumber Company, related a conversation at the Union League Club in Chicago on May 26, 1909, with Hines in which Hines boasted of bringing about the election of Lorimer. According to Heitler, Mr. Hines said: "Do you know the name of your new Senator?" It is Lorimer. He's been elected. I elected him. I did it myself personally."

Mr. Heitler added that Mr. Hines said he had succeeded in beating President Taft, who was in favor of free lumber.

## THINKS LORIMER MUST GO.

## Gov. Deenen Pleased That His Evidence May Have Helped.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Expressing confidence that William Lorimer will be expelled from the Senate and letting it be known that he is ready for the political battle inside his own party that looms on the horizon in Chicago for two hours on his way from Washington to Springfield.

"The Lorimer defense set out to besmirch every one from the President down, and incidentally to ruin me," the Governor said. "Those attempts have signally failed and they have reacted. In my opinion there is little doubt of the outcome."

## BOY'S LONG JUMP.

## Leaped From Third Story Window When Policeman Called He Wasn't Hurt.

Triant officers and a policeman from the children's court have been looking for John Burgess, a 14-year-old boy who lives at 250 East Ninety-eighth street, for nearly a month. John couldn't go to school and although vacation time and some of the officers kept on looking for him. They found him at home yesterday and John being cornered very promptly jumped out of a third story window.

He landed in the street and lay very still. Children called and he didn't move. They thought the boy was dead and called an ambulance. The doctor poked and prodded a minute, then:

"There's nothing the matter with the boy," he said and John, grinning sheepishly, jumped to his feet. He tried to make a run for it, but the policeman grabbed him and he went to the children's court, where Justice Russell sent him to the reformatory.

## No Trial for Ex-Alderman Sheehy.

County Judge John A. Blair refused in Jersey City yesterday to grant a new trial in the case of former Alderman Edward Sheehy of that city, now under sentence to three years imprisonment in the State prison for filing and voting for fake election claims. Sheehy's conviction was affirmed by the upper court. The ex-Alderman has been a bookkeeper at the county jail for more than two years.

## Lived a Month With a Broken Back.

Joseph Capadone of 402 South Eleventh street, Newark, whose back was broken in an elevator accident in that city on June 17, died yesterday in the City Hospital. Capadone was working in a building in course of erection at 43 Broad street and several other workmen boarded an elevator used to carry material. Capadone leaned over and was caught between the floor of the elevator and the first floor.

## JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The general offices of the American Bank Note Company on Broad street will be closed at 1 o'clock to-day in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, who died in Orange on Sunday. Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the board of directors of the company and had been associated with the company and its predecessors for half a century.

## Mid-Summer Sale of Brill Clothes for Men

## Ready-to-Wear

## At \$13.50 and \$18

Primarily, of course, the object of this sale is to close out as quickly as possible our entire remaining stock of summer suits, so that none are carried over. That, however, is not the only object. We want those men and young men who do not yet know how big Brill Values are to become acquainted with them at these greatly reduced prices.

\$13.50 For Summer Suits, instead of \$15, \$18 and \$20

\$18.00 For Summer Suits, instead of \$22 and \$25.

Included are blue serges, fancy blues, plain grays, Oxford blues, and numerous fancy mixtures in a large assortment of fabrics and models.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St. 47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th ST., at 3d Ave. UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

CRYSTAL pure air—the fragrance of balsam—aluring sports galore—mountains a mile high and scenery that you can't forget. Cold type will never convey the charm—the pleasure—the exhilaration of a White Mountain Vacation.

Your Favorite Sport:

and your own kind of people to enjoy it with you. Golf and tennis, riding and driving, mountain climbing and tramping the woods—all the pastimes of summer. Palatial hotels famous for their luxury, comfort, social life. Or—smaller, less expensive houses with their gaiety and their homelike hospitality.

That's why a White Mountain Summer is supreme. Test it this year.

Within Ten Hours of New York

On and after June 25

Grand Central Terminal, New York

Daily except Sunday

WHITE MOUNTAIN LIMITED

All Pullman Car Trains 8:30 A.M.

Coach Train, Fairlee Car 8:50 A.M.

Sleepers and Coach Train 9:00 P.M.

Helpful Literature

Send two cents in stamps for our illustrated Booklet.